

# NASHVILLE DAILY UNION

VOL. I.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1862.

NO 217

## B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NO. 4 COLLEGE STREET.

New stock just received and for sale  
low to close out consignments.

- 200 bbls. Salt, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 100 bbls. Salt, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 50 bbls. Salt, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 40 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 10 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 150 boxes SOAP, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 50 boxes SOAP, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 50 boxes SOAP, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 12 chests TEA, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 12 chests TEA, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 12 chests TEA, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by  
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- 20 boxes SODA, for sale by  
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- 100 gross MATCHES, for sale by  
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- 25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by  
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ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 10 kits SALMON, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 5 kits HERRING, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 2 kits SHAD, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 10 bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 4 bbls. CIDER, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 16 boxes dried HERRING, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 16 boxes dried HERRING, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 30 kegs NAILS, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 50 bbls. Crushed Sugar, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 125 bbls. MEAL, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 500 bbls. FLOUR, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 20 casks HAMS, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 20 casks SIDES, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 200 bbls. POTATOES, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 20 boxes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 3 bbls. Cotton SEED, for sale by  
ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.
- 10 barrels Chopped HAMS, with a large lot of all  
sorts of Goods, which we will close out low, at  
our old stand, No. 4 College Street.  
B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

Charles H. Green,  
AGENT FOR THE  
COLLECTION OF CLAIMS

AGAINST THE  
U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Office, No. 38, Cherry Street,  
(UP STAIRS.)  
Jas 20-41.

Government Claims.

ANDREW MCCLAIN  
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE  
collection of claims of every kind against the  
Government of the United States, and to the  
settlement of the same.

OFFICE ON UNION STREET,  
between College and Cherry streets, (up stairs) over  
York's Book Store, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

REFERENCE:  
Davidson county—Edward H. East, Samuel E. Har-  
rison, J. H. Harrison, A. J. Gurnea.  
Wilson county—Hon. Jordan Stokes.  
Smith county—Dr. P. H. Gordon, J. W. Bowen.  
De Kalb county—Col. W. B. Stokes.  
Warren county—Robert Galt, George J. Stubblefield.  
White county—William B. Brown.  
Madison county—Edward L. Jordan, W. B. B.  
Bellevue county—William H. Wisener.  
Marshall county—Abner Steel.  
Sumner county—David Peyton, Thomas Trimble.  
Jackson county—David Chapman.  
Putnam county—Hon. T. A. B. Nelson, Hon. Robert  
Adams.

Quartermasters' Certificates  
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OFFICE, No. 38 Cherry St., (UP STAIRS.)  
Wm. CALAN J. G. PITTSFIELD.

CALAN & PITTSFIELD,  
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ARE RECEIVING DAILY, OYSTERS, GAME,  
Fish, Butter, Eggs, &c., and Families can be  
supplied on moderate terms with any article in our  
line at short notice, by leaving their orders with us  
our hours are open early in the morning, and kept  
open all day and until a late hour at night.  
The public are invited to give us a call.  
Dec-19

## DIRECTORY.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor.  
WILLIAM PHANE, Recorder.  
JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.  
Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. G. Tucker,  
and James A. Steele.  
Clerks of the Mayor—John Chumbley, ex-officio, first;  
Jacob French, second; and Thos. McChesney, third.  
Tax Assessor—William Driver.  
Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.  
Water Tax Collector—R. B. Garrett.  
Treasurer—R. Henry.  
Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.  
Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.  
Superintendent of the House Works—Wm. Stewart.  
Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Seabury.  
Editor of the Cemetery—T. H. McBride.  
Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.  
City Attorney—E. F. Malloy.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brion, President; John  
Carper, Jos. J. Rabb, Ed. Milby, H. G. Sewell, W. S.  
Chatham, M. G. L. Claiborne, and J. C. Smith.  
Common Council—Andrew Anderson, President; Jas.  
Turner, William Roberts, G. M. Southgate, Abraham  
Myers, Alex. McDaniel, L. B. Hough, Charles Sayers,  
J. B. Lewis, W. A. McCalland, T. J. Yarbrough,  
Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Thos. Cready, Wm. Hally  
and Wm. Sanborn.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Sewell and Brion.  
Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.  
Streets—Huff, Turner, Myers, Mulloy, Chatham,  
Yarbrough, Cready and Hally.  
Wharves—Turner, Carper and McCalland.  
Schools—Chatham, Mulloy and Knowles.  
Fire Department—Myers, Stewart and McCalland.  
Gas—Driver, Cready and Myers.  
Conservancy—Smith, Sanborn and Stewart.  
Market House—Yarbrough, Roberts and Carper.  
Slaves—Mulloy, McDaniel and Stewart.  
Police—Chatham, Brion and Sayers.  
Springs—Cready, Claiborne and Myers.  
Workhouse—Sayers, Robb and McDaniel.  
Improvements and Expenditures—McCalland, Brion  
and Sanborn.  
Public Property—Robb, Stewart and Driver.  
Post Office—Carper, Southgate and Hally.

NIGHT POLICE.

Captain—John Baugh.  
First Lieutenant—Andrew Joyce.  
Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.  
Police—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nick Ba-  
ch, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrill, William  
Way, John Egler, J. W. Wright, John Packett,  
Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, David Yates, Chas. Ho-  
litt and W. Danley.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. Deputies—Thomas Hob-  
son and J. R. Buchanan.  
Register—Phineas Garrett.  
Treasurer—W. Jasper Taylor.  
Coroner—N. H. Bolcher.  
Hanger—John Corbett.  
Revenue Collector—W. D. Robertson.  
Railroad Tax Collector—J. G. Briley.  
Committees for the Nashville District—John D. Gower  
and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.  
Clerk—P. Lindsay Nichols.  
The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in  
each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of  
the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Mon-  
day in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—DAVID C. LOVE.  
The Court meets the first Monday in March  
and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William R. Turner.  
Clerk—Charles E. Higgins.  
The Court meets the first Monday in April, Au-  
gust and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Frieron.  
Clerk and Master—J. E. Gleaves.  
The Court meets the first Monday in May and  
November.

MILITARY.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

Department—Headquarters on High street. Maj.  
Gen. Rosecrank, commanding.  
Chief Quartermaster—Headquarters on High street,  
near Cedar. Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Taylor.  
Chief Commissary—Headquarters on Summer street,  
near Bevel. Lieut. Col. S. Simmons.  
Provost Marshal General—Headquarters on High  
street. Capt. W. M. Wilson.  
Medical Director—Headquarters corner High and  
Church streets. Surgeon R. Murray.

POST HEADQUARTERS.

Post—Headquarters on College street, between Un-  
ion and Church streets, (Dr. Waters' residence.) Gen.  
R. B. Mitchell, commanding.  
Assistant Quartermaster—Disbursing and Inspecting  
Office, on Cherry street, between Church and Broad.  
Capt. J. G. Chandler.  
Assistant Quartermaster—In charge of Transportation,  
on Cherry street, between Union and Church.  
Capt. J. B. Brigham.  
Assistant Quartermaster—In charge of Clothing, Camp  
and Garrison Equipage, No. 11 Market street. Capt.  
Thos. J. Cox.  
Assistant Quartermaster—In charge of Means of  
Transportation and Quartermasters' Stores, on Cherry  
street, near Thomas. Lieut. Chas. H. Train.  
Assistant Quartermaster—In charge of Fuel, Forage  
and Stationery, No. 37 Market street. Lieut. Wm.  
Mills.  
Assistant Quartermaster—For the Assignment of  
Quarters and Clothing and Issuing Hospital Stores.  
Capt. C. McCreath's Report.

## Nashville Union.

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Union and Dederick Streets.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1862.

From Fredericksburg.

The Great Battle on Saturday.

Graphic Details of the Conflict.

How Burnside's Army was Divided.

Extent and Strength of the Enemy's  
Lines.

Heroism of Our Troops.

The Generals Killed and Wounded.

Additional Details of the Occupation of  
Fredericksburg—The Town Pillaged by  
the Rebels—A Fighting Chaplain Killed  
—The Sortie by Which the Place was  
Taken, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Dec. 13.—The  
occupation of Fredericksburg having  
been successfully accomplished, the next  
move was to drive the rebels from their  
strongholds in the rear of the city. The  
lines of the rebels, which extended in  
the form of a semi-circle from Port  
Royal to a point six miles above Frede-  
ricksburg, were strongly fortified and pro-  
tected by a range of high hills. Stone-  
wall Jackson occupied the right wing,  
extending from Port Royal to Guiney's  
Station, (a station on the Richmond and  
Fredericksburg Railroad.) Gen. Long-  
street, the center, extending to Telegraph  
Road, and Gen. Lee and Stuart the left  
west of Massaponax Creek, while Gen-  
A. P. Hill's corps acted as a reserve. Lee's  
reasons for occupying the left was because  
he could be on his guard against Sigel,  
who threatened to outflank him by way  
of Culpeper. The entire rebel force  
was estimated at 200,000 men, and oc-  
cupied a front of not less than twenty  
miles. The troops were for the most  
part veterans who had fought through all  
the Peninsula campaign, while the offi-  
cers were the ablest that the South could  
produce. It was no mean enemy we had  
to contend with, I assure you.

The disposition of the Union forces  
occupied the whole of Friday night and  
Saturday morning, and, as Gen. Burn-  
side was anxious to commence the at-  
tack at as early an hour as possible,  
there was not much chance for the troops  
to rest themselves. A few stragglers, it  
is true, managed to sneak away for the  
purpose of pillaging, but the great mass  
of the soldiers were constantly under  
arms. General Burnside was in the city  
all night, personally inspecting the troops  
and directing their movements. It was  
arranged that General Franklin's corps  
should cross the river two miles below  
the city, with the view of turning the  
enemy's position on Massaponax creek,  
while Hooker would engage the rebels  
near the center, and Sumner would turn  
their right. By this arrangement it will  
be seen that Franklin was opposed to  
Stonewall Jackson, while Gens. Hooker  
and Sumner attacked the center and left  
of the rebels under Longstreet and Lee.  
The eventful morning came, and with  
it a dense fog, which obscured the move-  
ments of the enemy. The balloon was  
sent up just before daylight, but in con-  
sequence of the fog no observation could  
be had. However, the disposition of the  
Union forces had been made, and Gen.  
Burnside determined to commence opera-  
tions, fog or no fog.

THE LEFT.

Franklin moved his column, consisting  
of the First and Sixth corps, just before  
sunrise, his right resting on the outskirts  
of the city, his center advanced a mile or  
so from the river, and his left resting on  
the Rappahannock about three miles be-  
low. Skirmishing commenced a few  
minutes after daylight on the extreme  
left. A rebel battery opened on our  
troops, and the fire became so annoying  
that the 9th Regiment N. Y. State militia  
were ordered to charge and take the can-  
non at the point of the bayonet. The  
order was obeyed with alacrity, but after  
a fierce struggle the charging party were  
compelled to fall back. At this critical  
moment Gen. Tyler, perceiving the disor-  
der into which the 9th New York were  
thrown, came to their aid with a brigade.  
The 9th were quickly rallied, and assist-  
ed by Tyler's brigade, another attempt  
was made to storm the rebel batteries,  
but without success. The fight now be-  
came general on the extreme left, and an-  
other desperate effort was made to cap-  
ture the rebel battery by Gen. Tyler's  
brigade; but the fire of the rebels was  
so withering in its effects that our brave  
fellows were unable to gain any advan-

tage. Each charge thinned the ranks at  
a fearful rate, and the chances of captur-  
ing that much-coveted battery appeared  
no better than at first. By noon the whole  
of Franklin's corps was engaged with  
the enemy, and a desperate effort was  
made to turn the enemy's position on the  
Massaponax, and drive him beyond the  
creek. General Franklin commanded the  
movement in person, and handled his  
troops with remarkable judgment. The  
rebels maintained possession of some  
small hills with their usual stubbornness,  
but gradually fell back as the Union  
troops evinced a determination to go for-  
ward. During the afternoon the rebels  
came to a stand, and for a time assumed  
the offensive; but as they advanced to  
meet us they were bravely met and re-  
pulsed with heavy loss. It was at this  
time that some three hundred of Hill's  
command fell into our hands and were  
conducted to the rear as prisoners. Still  
the enemy contested every foot of the  
ground, and it was only by dint of the  
hardest kind of fighting that he could be  
compelled to change his position.

It was during the heat of the engage-  
ment that the gallant Bayard was mor-  
tally wounded. He was conversing with  
General Franklin, when a cannon ball  
struck him in the hip and threw him  
clear out of the saddle. Poor Bayard,  
he never dreamt of danger in the thickest  
of the battle, and never lost his courage  
even when his leg was amputated. The  
surgeons say that he cannot survive many  
days, and that the operation they have  
performed can only prolong his agony a  
short while. But I am digressing from  
main facts.

The obstinacy with which the rebels  
held possession of their ground rendered  
Gen. Franklin's task a very difficult one  
indeed. He had to cope with Stonewall  
Jackson and the veterans of Cedar Moun-  
tain, Bull Run and Antietam—troops who  
understood their business thoroughly,  
and were not to be scared by trifles.  
Hence the task of turning the rebels' po-  
sition on the Massaponax was no ordina-  
ry one. Still the Union commander was  
not discouraged; he had driven the ene-  
my back several rods and was determined  
to drive them further. Old Stonewall  
had met his match this time, and, not-  
withstanding his troops fought with their  
usual bravery, they were gradually push-  
ed Southward. At sundown Franklin  
had succeeded in driving the enemy  
nearly a mile, and his troops occupied  
the field during the remainder of the  
night. The movement on the left was a  
complete success, although to-morrow is  
required for finishing up the job. The  
casualties on both sides were very numer-  
ous. Among those who were wounded  
were Captain Hendrickson, commanding  
Ninth New York State militia, and Capt.  
Hart, Assistant Surgeon General to  
General Tyler.

Reynold's corps advanced ere the dense  
fog had lifted itself from the river banks,  
and about nine o'clock the enemy's in-  
fantry were engaged. The opposing col-  
umn had fairly got to work when the  
rebel artillery commenced playing upon  
us through the fog. The shots were all  
aimed at random, however, and produced  
but little effect. Notwithstanding the  
view was so obscured, the rebel artill-  
ery kept up the cannonade for sev-  
eral hours, and, as peal after peal rang  
through the air, the effect was terribly  
sublime. The fire was returned by our  
batteries in gallant style, and for hours  
nothing but a deafening roar of artillery  
could be heard on all sides. Up to noon,  
when the fog cleared off and the balloo-  
nists were enabled to get a glance at the  
enemy's works, the fight was an artill-  
ery one, and productive of no very im-  
portant result on either side. As soon as  
the sunshine showed itself, however, the  
infantry were brought into play and the  
fight commenced in real earnest. Gens.  
Mead and Gibbon's divisions encounter-  
ed the right of Gen. A. P. Hill's com-  
mand and Longstreet's veterans.

The fight raged furiously during the  
entire day, and our troops suffered terri-  
bly from the enemy's artillery. The  
enemy were posted behind hills in great  
strength, and at one time it seemed im-  
possible to dislodge them. About noon  
Gen. Gibbon was relieved by Gen. Dou-  
bleday's command. Gen. Meigs, who  
was fighting against superior odds, was  
also re-inforced by Gen. Stoneman's com-  
mand, which had the effect of checking  
the rebels and driving them back a short  
distance. It was in the midst of this  
struggle that Gen. Gibbon was wound-  
ed, and partially disabled. He kept the  
field, however, during the remainder of  
the day and won many laurels  
by his brilliant conduct. General  
McClellan's indorsement of Gibbon's  
dash and ability has been fully borne out  
by the result of the day's fighting. Dur-  
ing the afternoon Gen. Newton's division  
was moved up to the left of the center,  
when the firing, which had ceased in that  
of the field, broke out again with red-  
oubled fury. Our troops were here ex-  
posed to a plunging fire from the enemy's  
artillery, which was posted on a neigh-  
boring hill, and for a short time the  
Union soldiers were opposed to a destruc-  
tive fire. Our artillery returned the fire  
with deadly effect, and immortalized  
themselves by their accuracy of aim and  
unwavering courage.

THE RIGHT.

Consisting of the Seventh and Ninth  
Corps, under General Sumner, earned

imperishable honors, and, as the list of  
the killed and wounded will testify, the  
laurels were won at a fearful cost. The  
action on the right commenced about ten  
o'clock and raged furiously all day long.  
The enemy occupied the woods and hills  
in the rear of the city, and in point of  
advantage, the odds were decidedly in  
their favor. The courage of the Union  
troops was unbounded, however, and  
every inch of the ground was hotly con-  
tested. It soon became evident that  
the first ridge of hills on which the ene-  
my were posted behind earthworks, could  
not be carried except at the point of the  
bayonet, and accordingly, General Sum-  
ner ordered French's division to charge  
upon the batteries. General Howard's  
division acted as a support, and the troops  
sprang forward to obey the order with  
much enthusiasm. By this time the at-  
mosphere was clear, except from the  
smoke of artillery, and a great view could  
be had of the rebels' position and the  
country adjoining. It was a great sight  
to see that devoted column,

Steadily they marched across the  
plain, and never faltered until they  
were within a dozen yards of the ridge,  
when suddenly they were met by a gal-  
ling fire from the rebel infantry, who  
were posted behind a stone wall. For a  
few moments the head of the column  
exhibited some confusion; but, quickly  
forming into line, they retired back to a  
ravine, within musket shot of the enemy.  
Here the Union troops were re-enforced  
by a fresh body of infantry; who ad-  
vanced to the assistance of their comrades  
in splendid style, notwithstanding large  
gaps were made in their ranks at every  
step. The re-enforcements having ar-  
rived, and the line of assault being again  
formed, the order "Double-quick," with  
fixed bayonets! was given, and once  
more the column advanced to dislodge  
rebel artillery.

From the moment the storming party  
left the ravine up to the time they reached  
the foot of the hills they were exposed to  
the hottest fire of the enemy. The con-  
centrated fire of Lee's artillery and in-  
fantry rained upon their devoted heads  
in a manner truly terrific. No troops  
however disciplined and brave, could  
withstand the shock, and after suffering  
terribly our soldiers were thrown into  
disorder and brought to a sudden halt.  
At this juncture the centre of the column  
gave way and fled in dismay, but they  
were afterward rallied and brought back.  
A second and third attempt was made to  
dislodge the rebel artillerists, but in  
vain, and at each attempt the ranks of  
the storming party grew thinner and  
thinner. Sumner now brought all his  
available artillery into use, hoping to  
shell the rebels out, and from that time  
until dark the roar of cannon was incessant.  
The rebels, who had been driven back a  
short distance during the day, returned  
to their original position when night  
came, so that we were unable to remove  
our dead. Several attempts were made  
to remove the bodies during the night,  
but the rebels opened upon us with their  
infantry and compelled us to desist. All  
our wounded were removed, however, and  
such of the dead as were not within  
musket range of the rebels were buried.

THE CENTER.

The Third and Fifth Army Corps, un-  
der General Hooker, formed the center,  
and co-operated with Sumner's column  
during the battle. General Burnside was  
anxious that a movement should be made  
as early as possible, and, accordingly, at  
the break of day the troops commenced  
to move toward the enemy's breastworks.  
The men were full of hope, and confident  
of success, and they filed out of the  
city in splendid order. Skirmishing  
commenced shortly after daylight, and in  
a short time afterward the rebel artillery  
commenced playing upon us through the  
fog. The firing was so inaccurate, how-  
ever, that our troops paid little attention  
to it, and still kept pressing on, regard-  
less of the deadly missiles which were  
flying through the air. By and by our  
artillery responded, and for hours a most  
terrible cannonade was kept up on both  
sides. The enemy's position was one of  
exceeding strength, and appeared to be  
invulnerable to our artillery, notwith-  
standing our guns were excellently hand-  
led. About noon, the infantry, who had  
been waiting for the fog to clear off, ad-  
vanced for the purpose of storming the  
enemy's position on the hill. Confident  
of victory, the troops marched steadily  
up to within musket shot of the batteries;  
but a murderous fire from the rebel rifle-  
men, added to the fury of the cannonade,  
compelled our men to fall back with  
heavy loss. The attempt to carry the  
rebel batteries was repeated again in the  
afternoon, and the attacking party,  
strongly reinforced, started on the "dou-  
ble-quick;" but the enemy, who was al-  
so heavily reinforced, proved too much  
for us. All along the line the bat-  
tle raged with unusual fierceness, and  
when night came it was hard to say who  
were the victors. Of the killed and wound-  
ed, there were probably as many on the  
side of the rebels as on ours. No correct  
estimate can be formed of the loss in  
Hooker's corps; but it was pretty heavy.  
The firing of musketry ceased about  
half-past five o'clock, but the rebels con-  
tinued to cannonade the city until long  
after dark. They evidently intended to

shell us out of our position in Fredericks-  
burg; but thus far they have been un-  
successful.

THE RESULT.

Of the day's fight proves conclusively  
enough that the enemy's position is one  
of great strength, and that it will require  
a desperate effort on the part of General  
Burnside to drive him from his strong-  
hold. General Franklin appears to have  
been the only one who has effected any  
important result, and to-morrow he may  
succeed in turning Stonewall Jackson's  
position on the Massaponax. General  
Burnside is confident of success, and is  
busily engaged in making arrangements  
for a renewal of the battle to-morrow.  
During the fight nothing was seen of  
General D. H. Hill's command, and much  
anxiety is created as to its whereabouts.  
It is supposed by many that Hill has  
gone to intercept Sigel, who is probably  
on his way to Culpeper, and by others  
that he may be working around in our  
rear.

General Jackson, of the Pennsylvania  
Reserves, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickin-  
son, Fourth United States Artillery, were  
both killed. Gens. Vinton, Kimball,  
Caldwell, and Campbell were wounded,  
but none of them seriously. Major  
Jennings of the Twenty-sixth New York  
Volunteers, and Colonel Sinclair of the  
Pennsylvania Reserves, are also among  
the wounded.

The victory at Prairie Grove, Arkansas,  
grows in importance and decisiveness  
as more definite and correct accounts are  
received. It was one of the most terrible  
defeats that the rebels have yet encoun-  
tered, and reflects imperishable honor on  
the victors. General Herron's loss, as of-  
ficially stated, was 843 killed and wound-  
ed, General Blunt's 152. Total Union  
loss, 995. The rebel loss was about  
twenty-seven hundred. Their wounded  
were scattered for miles through the  
woods, abandoned by their flying com-  
rades. About 6,000 of Hindman's men  
are said to have taken advantage of the  
retreat to desert him. The brilliant suc-  
cess of Generals Herron and Blunt was  
gained against a force outnumbering their  
units commands almost eight to one,  
and as well provided with artillery as  
they. Hindman has retreated to the  
south side of the Arkansas river. Our  
troops are actively preparing for new  
demonstrations, and a brilliant future is  
predicted for the Department of the  
Frontier.

A Handsome Tribute to the Ameri-  
can Character.

The Hamilton (C. W.) Times, one of  
the best of the Liberal journals in Canada,  
pays a handsome tribute to the American  
character, in an article relative to the  
movement started in New York for the  
relief of the Lancashire sufferers. Allu-  
ding to the "almighty dollar" epithets  
which Englishmen and Canadians are so  
fond of applying to our people, it says:

We venture to assert, without fear of  
truthful contradiction, however, that they  
are, as people, less miserably, less prone  
to worship the golden calf, than those  
nations from whence spring their accu-  
sations—and that they are more humane,  
more inclined to relieve the distressed,  
without regard to country or origin, and  
possess more of the genuine milk of hu-  
man kindness, than almost any other  
people on earth.

That we are right, and doing but sim-  
ple justice to a great and magnanimous  
people, when we ascribe to them the pos-  
session of so many noble characteristics,  
is proved by innumerable facts, with  
which every intelligent man in Canada  
must be thoroughly familiar. In what other nation, Asiatic or Euro-  
pean, suffering all the horrors a great civil  
war can inflict, could fifteen merchants  
be found to contribute \$40,000 to relieve  
the sufferings of a foreign people? We  
unhesitatingly answer, in none. We firmly  
believe that neither the British nor the  
Canadian public know anything of the  
American heart; for if they did, our  
cars would be less frequently assailed,  
in the public places, with jeers, and our  
eyes called to witness, in the newspaper  
press, the jibes against the despised  
"Yankee." We ask, what have the rich  
merchants of Hamilton, Toronto, Mon-  
treal and Quebec done towards the relief  
of their starving Lancashire fellow-  
subjects, compared with the fifteen gen-  
erous, noble-hearted merchants of New  
York? This question is a sufficient an-  
swer to the whole tribe of libellers and  
traducers of American character.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The store of Auf-  
morat, Hesseberg & Co., in Duane street,  
New York, was entered by burglars on  
Sunday morning last and robbed of \$15,-  
000 worth of silk goods. While the  
robbers were carrying the goods away a  
wheel of the vehicle broke, the track of  
the wagon was thus traced, and the goods  
found. Geo. Monroe, who had an accom-  
plice, has been arrested as one of the  
robbers.—Low Journal, 19th.

A working young woman in Louisville,  
Ky., was assaulted a short time since, in  
the evening, by a female who cut all the  
hair from her head and made off with it.  
The hair was profuse and beautiful.